OLD BUSINESS CARDS OF PHILADELPHIA.

BY HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM.

In opening your morning's mail, to find a mass of gaudily coloured advertising material, which probably all went in the scrap basket, unread and unappreciated, did it ever occur to you to compare it with the trade cards used by the merchants and craftsmen of a century and a half ago? Those early citizens had a simplicity in their notices to prospective customers which was indeed refreshing. They neither wasted printer's ink and paper, nor one's time in reading their prospectus; yet their cards told the story in a concise way and were generally well executed. Designers and engravers with taste were employed to produce the desired material in a simple, artistic manner, and their story was soon absorbed by the reader.

The advertising cards and bill-heads of our early craftsmen and merchants showed an independence of design free from old world influences, yet naturally governed by the traditions of the designers. For were not many of our first printers, artists and engravers, either immigrants themselves or descendants of those who had carried on such work in England? When the citizens of this country commenced to feel their freedom from European influences, it was quite natural that they should have exhibited an independence of their own and to have produced such advertising material fitting the simplicity of the inhabitants' lives or careers, and showing a straightforwardness in their notices to the public, of the merchandise offered for sale.

Many of these cards were executed by engravers of note, and when the artisan cut his name on the plate,
another story might be told. For many of these engraver craftsmen had interesting careers, and some left specimens of their handicraft much desired by collectors of the twentieth century.

In the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania are a number of these early advertising mediums which are worth recording; some of which might be used with good effect today. One hundred and fifty years ago more attention seems to have been devoted to artistic detail of the advertising cards than to the blatant, blustering notification of wares for sale which are now sent through our mails.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, with Quaker-like simplicity, shows in the pastoral illustration an affiliation with wool products, and as tersely advises that he sells Cloths and Trimmings, at his store in Front Street opposite the City Vendue Store. This business card does not seem to go with a lawyer, author, poet, patriot and specialist in Continental shipping; but who else can it be than one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and the author of The Battle of the Kegs? It can be correctly dated as 1769, for on the back of this Hopkinson bill, in a neat and clear handwriting is—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bot. of F. Hopkinson,</th>
<th>£2-3.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Bag of death*5, Butts.</td>
<td>£0-13.</td>
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<tr>
<td>½ lb. Silk &amp; Twist 60/</td>
<td>1-10.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recd. the Contents,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fras. Hopkinson.</td>
<td></td>
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The signature to this bill is the same as is signed to the Declaration of Independence. Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791), the son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Hopkinson, was one of the earliest pupils of the College and Academy of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania). He studied law and was
Francis Hopkinson,
at his Store in Front Street
Between Market & North Streets, opposite the City Vendue Store

Philadelphia, keeps for Sale

A large and Curious Assortment of Superfine, Second and Coarse Cloths.

With all Suitable Trimmings

J. Smith, Esq. 1
admitted to the bar; was Secretary of the Philadelphia Library Company in 1759 and its Librarian five years later; a member of the American Philosophical Society; and entered the mercantile business in 1767—two years before the date of this card. Hopkinson was a member of the Provincial Congress, a delegate to the Continental Congress, and after the Revolution, Washington appointed him Judge of the District Court of the United States.

James Smither, the engraver of this card, was of English birth (1741), and was first heard of in Philadelphia by his advertisement of April 21, 1768, in the Pennsylvania Journal; giving the location of his shop, "at the first house in Third Street, from the Cross-Keys, Corner of Chesnut Street." He engraved on gold, silver, copper and steel, as well as working for printers and making book-binder’s tools, and is said to have made the plates for some of the early Pennsylvania paper money, and later counterfeiting them for the English. He left Philadelphia in 1777 and his advertisement appears in Rivington’s Royal Gazette, New York, May 22, 1779, as follows—

"JAMES SMITHER Engraver and Seal Cutter, late of Philadelphia, at the Golden-Head No. 923, in Water Street, near the Coffee House, and next door but one to Mr. Nutter's, where he engraves in the most elegant manner Coats of Arms, Seals, Maps, Copper Plates, and all other kinds of engraving."

In 1786 he returned to Philadelphia and the directories from 1791 to 1824 mention a James Smither, Engraver and Seal Cutter, at 21 Walnut Street.

The words I Smither, Sculpt. Philada appear at the bottom of a well known and elaborate business card of "Benjamin Randolph, Cabinet Maker, at the Golden Eagle, in Chesnut Street, Between third and fourth Streets" which now hangs in the Library Company of Philadelphia.

The bill-head of JOHN KEAN "At the Sign of the
At the Sign of the SPINNING-WHEEL,

On the CORNER of Market and Third Streets, Philadelphia, and Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, all Sorts of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA CHANDIZE.

27th Dec. 1783.

Bought of John Keen.
Spinning-Wheel” dated 1783, is a good specimen of post Revolutionary printer’s work; well spaced, neatly arranged and concise in its information regarding European and East Indian Merchandise. It likewise shows how soon our local merchants commenced their foreign buying after the war. The spinning wheel brings to mind that useful instrument of many households of our forebears, and the prices of the merchandise shown therein may interest some of the readers.

In the earliest directories John Kean is listed as Gentleman, living at Chancery Lane between Coomb’s Alley and Arch Street in 1785 and six years later at 82 South Second Street; indicating his prosperity as a dealer in East Indian goods.

JOSEPH ANTHONY. Several writers have said that three generations of this family were Philadelphia silversmiths without giving any authority that Joseph Sr. followed that occupation.*

The writer was fortunate in being allowed to examine some Anthony family papers in the possession of Dr. Samuel W. Woodhouse Jr., of this city, which seem to prove conclusively that Captain Joseph Anthony (1738-1798) was a Merchant-Captain of Newport, Rhode Island, who traded from that port with most of the important Atlantic seaboard cities until

* The Walpole Society’s A List of Early American Silversmiths and their Marks, New York 1917—says—he was working in 1770. Stephen C. C. Enske, in American Silversmiths and their Marks, N. Y. 1927, gives him as working in 1764; while Howard Pitcher Okie in Old Silver and Sheffield Plate, N. Y. 1928, seems to have copied Enske. No advertisements or other authorities are quoted for the above dates, and as Captain Joseph Anthony was living in Newport, Rhode Island, from 1769 to 1781, and engaged in mercantile and shipping pursuits, he could hardly have been a silversmith in Philadelphia at the same time. On August 6, 1773, he entered into an agreement with Reuben Haines at Philadelphia to purchase 4300 acres of land in Pennsylvania (Northumberland County), wherein he is styled Joseph Anthony of Rhode Island, and on March 7, 1775 he executed a Bond to Charles Handy at Newport in conjunction with Stephen Champlin, and called himself a Merchant.)
1782 when he appears to have settled in Philadelphia. In his will, signed June 5, 1782, he describes himself as *Late of Newport, R. I., but now of Philadelphia.* He also mentions in the will that he is going to Newport to clear his debts there, and return to Philadelphia to enter into partnership with his friend Josiah Hewes, whom he named as one of the Executors to the will.

Captain Anthony was evidently a man of some means for the time, as among the papers above referred to is a bill of John Stille (Tailor) for clothes made during the first seven months of 1798. £ 48-1-0 for his own apparel; £ 9-17-5, clothes for "Negro Jem," and £ 16-2-9, for several suits &c. for "French Boy Julian." In addition to which he paid taxes in 1798 for property in North Ward and Lower Delaware Ward, amounting to $104.05. Another paper dated at Newport, March 6, 1781, described him as *Captain Joseph Anthony.*

In the Philadelphia directories of 1791-1798 he is always given as *Merchant,* living first at 225 High Street and after 1795, at 337 Market Street, which was at the corner of Ninth Street. His firm was Joseph Anthony & Son, Merchants, at No. 5 Chestnut Street, between Delaware Avenue and Water Street.

Joseph Anthony Sr., son of Albro and Susan (Hef- ferman) Anthony, was born in Newport, R. I., in 1738; he married Elizabeth Sheffield and died in Philadelphia in 1798. His sister, Elizabeth, married Gilbert Stuart, Sr., whose son of the same name, painted a portrait of Joseph Anthony, his wife and two children, at Newport. One of these portraits, now in the Thomas B. Clark collection in New York is labelled "Joseph Anthony, 1738-1798, Uncle and Patron of Gilbert Stuart."

(* Proved December 14, 1798; Book Y, p. 114, No. 97.)
* Dunlap's *History of Arts and Design in the U. S.* Vol 1, p. 187.
Vol. LIII.—14
Joseph Anthony Jr. (1762–1814) whose card is shown, was the son of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth Anthony, and probably learned the trade of silversmith and jeweller in Newport, his birth place, where there were many such craftsmen. He first advertised as a Silversmith in the Pennsylvania Journal of October 4/11, 1783 at "Market Street, two doors East of the Indian King." (The Indian King was at what is now 240 Market Street.) This card denotes his shop as Market Street between Second and Third Streets, which agrees with the directory of 1785, while that for 1791 gives the address as 76 High Street (the same place. Now 236 Market Street) and describes him as Junior. From 1793 to 1800 the directories list him at 94 High Street, some adding West of Third Street; which is correct, for on October 22, 1802, Joseph Anthony, Goldsmith & Jeweller, executed a Mortgage on the property "South side of High Street, 44 feet from West side of Delaware Third Street"* now known as 304 Market Street.

Deed-book, E. F. No. 6, p. 360.
We find him here as late as 1810 when he admitted his sons Michael and Thomas to partnership, when the firm became Joseph Anthony & Sons, and so remained until his death in 1814.

Joseph Anthony Jr. married in 1785, Henrietta Hillegas, daughter of Michael Hillegas, a prominent merchant; Treasurer of the Council and Committee of Safety in 1775, and later Treasurer of the United States.

A silver tankard made by Joseph Anthony (Jr.), now in the possession of Captain William L. Willey of Cambridge, Mass., is engraved with the Penn Arms and the following inscription "Presented by John Penn Junr. and John Penn Esq' to Mr. Charles Jarvis as a Respectful Acknowledgement of his Services 1788."

Lovers of old jewelry will be interested to see that Joseph Anthony made Miniature Pictures, Set Devices in Hair, Mourning Rings and Lockets; those bibelots so dear to the hearts of some who sought to prolong the memory of departed friends by adorning their persons with ornamental hair devices in rings, bracelets, breast-pins and lockets. Anthony’s mark on silverware is I. ANTHONY in a shaped rectangle, or I A for smaller pieces.

It is interesting to note that in 1783 the advertise-
ment gives the address as Market Street, yet from 1791 to 1814 the directories use the term High Street; indicating that in those days either name was applied to Philadelphia's principal business thoroughfare.

The card of JEAN PACAUD is unusual, being printed entirely in French. He evidently catered to the many emigrés who had fled to this country after the French Revolution. From its typographical appearance it can safely be attributed to about 1790, although Pacaud is not listed in the directories of the period.

Let us hope he was successful in his business in the Quaker City, the home of his apparent adoption.

The card of JEREMIAH BOONE is readily placed as 1793–6. He was of the firm of Webb and Boone, who worked as early as 1785 in Second Street between Chestnut and Walnut. Six years later he is recorded as a silversmith at 33 South Second street, and evidently moved in 1792 across the street to No. 30, as his card indicates. His mark on silverware was IBOONE in a serrated rectangle, and he too made hair jewelry. The design of the border on this card is wrought in an attractive manner; note the beginning and how it
forms the three loops and continues in the formation of the two oval encircling lines.

James Thackara and John Vallance, engravers of this design, were located at 72 Spruce street from 1791 to 1797.

In the bill-head of BENJAMIN HARBESON, at the "Golden Tea Kettle," one sees the engraver had produced a card rather ornate for the time, and following the elegance of scroll work as depicted by Thomas Chippendale, whose great work Gentleman and Cabinet Makers Directory had but recently been published in 1754. Little need be said for this piece; it speaks for itself as an artistic and elaborate product of the graver's tool. Harbeson is known to have advertised in 1793 as "Tin and Coppersmith," then at 44 South Second Street; and in 1800 "Benjamin Harbeson & Son, Coppersmiths," are noted at 75 Market Street. Just when he moved to Market Street is unknown, but he seems to have been a general worker in brass and copper work.

Henry Dawkins, the engraver of this plate, was first heard of in Philadelphia by his advertisement in the Pennsylvania Journal of January 19, 1758,* "Next Door to the Admiral Boscawen's Head, in Arch Street." Most of his work was business cards, bill-heads and map decorations, though he executed a poor portrait of that old Philadelphia Quaker, Benjamin Lay; a copy of which is in the Historical Society files.

Stauffer and Fielding, in their works in American Engravers, tell us that Dawkins was arrested in 1776, near New York, charged with engraving and printing counterfeit Connecticut and Massachusetts Continental currency. He is said to have confessed to the engraving and to have been shot. If so it seems the irony of fate that he received the punishment of which his

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*Stauffer and Fielding give this as July 19, 1758. Evidently a typographical error, copied.
Benj. Harberson
at the Golden Tea Kettle
in Market Street
Phila.

Make and Sell all Sorts of Copper Ware, Tin, &c. &c.

Sells and Lets at all Low for Cash. Coffee-Pots, Sangoyets, Bowles, Chocolate Pots, Brandy Kettles, all the new Pattern and Copper Glasses, forks, silver spoons, &c. &c.

N.B. My Work's self. Stamped as above.

Tho. Barrow, Fezit.  

Philadelphia, July 10. 1754

Orris, James & Geo. Winchester

Beg. of Benj. Harberson

| Item                                | Quantity | Description | Price
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<tr>
<td>1 Piece Country</td>
<td>104 Gall</td>
<td>7/12</td>
<td>£231  4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Oct for</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td>7/12</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Pearl Kettles</td>
<td>14 39</td>
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<td>3/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 dz Tin Cups</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 dz Small dec</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2/9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 dz quart measuring</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 half pint Cannon</td>
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<td>4 quartals</td>
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<td>2/12</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 dz Black Jacks</td>
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Total: £68 16 0
notes warned all beholders, "To Counterfeit is Death." With the above record of Dawkin's death and the date of this Harbeson bill-head, it is hard to reconcile dates, that this bill-head was engraved by the same Henry Dawkins of whom Stauffer and Fielding write; though no son of that name has been heard of.

CHARLES C. WATSON has left us a neatly engraved card advertising his Taylor business, which from its border design might have been executed by Thackara and Vallance. In 1791 Watson had his shop at 81 North Second street; two years later we hear of him at 93 South Second, and the following year finds him at 24 South Fourth, which allows us to date his card as of 1794. The "Indian Queen" to which he refers, was an Inn on Fourth above Chestnut.

The LESLIE & PRICE card is a copper-plate engraving and not only pictures the tools, work-bench and cabinet for small parts, of these Philadelphia Clock and Watch-makers, but likewise shows Neptune enquiring the hour of day of Father Time. The two clocks in the background are well executed and worthy of note, as is the figure of Britannia surmounting the clock to the left. Note also that the floor of the shop appears to be covered with grass.

In the directory of 1793 Robert Leslie and Isaac Price are listed as at 167 High Street, while later only
Isaac Price is given as at 79 High (or Market) street. Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer who presented his collections to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, has noted on the margin of this attractive card that No. 79 was on the "North side of Market next door to Grindstone Alley East," as well as giving the individual names of these craftsmen.

James Akin, the engraver of this plate, "from a sketch by J. Thurston" had an interesting career, and seemed to have made many plates for illustrations. Born in South Carolina in 1773 he soon came to Philadelphia where he died July 16, 1848, "aged 73 yrs." He is said to have been a clerk in the State Department under Timothy Pickering, and is given in the directories of 1799–1800 as living at 14 Carter's alley, which is West from 2nd. street South of Chestnut. He went to Salem and Newburyport, where he remained several years and we find him again in Philadelphia in 1808 at "just above the Upper Ferry, over Schuylkill." Many examples of his work have been recorded; views of South Carolina, caricatures, illustrations and business cards; the most attractive of the latter class known, is now in the New York Historical Society "Drawn and Engraved by James Akin;" and having been executed for J. B. Dumoutet Junior, a gold and silversmith and worker in hair jewelry at Second and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, from 1793 to 1816. The peculiarity of this Dumoutet card is that it was printed on white silk.

JACOB BENINGHOVE, JR.'S, printed card can be correctly placed as 1799, from the date at the lower part. Jacob was of a family of tobacconists, probably from Holland. The first mention of him in the directories is in 1794, at 77 High Street, W. of Second street, where he remained for several years. His father's name appears from 1785 to 1799 at 46 South Water street and 47 South Front street, between
Chestnut and Walnut streets, likewise as a tobacco merchant.

Henry Tuckniss, the printer of this card is found as early as 1794 at 25 Church Alley, and later in Rutter’s alley. His ornamental border is evidently by Philadelphia craftsmen, as James Smither of 21 Walnut street, and other engravers, were making printer’s blocks and plates in this city at that time.

There is a delicacy and charm in the card of SAMUEL TAYLOR much resembling the decorative style of Chippendale. The shell-like borders in the lower corners and those surrounding the oval cartouche at the top, wherein can be seen Taylor’s shop-sign, the “Book in Hand,” all showing the influence of the great English cabinet maker and designer. Too much space has been utilized in the lower portion in an endeavor to more fully describe the stock of our early Book-binder and Stationer. This copper-plate engraving bears such a strong resemblance to the style shown in the bill-head of Benjamin Harbeson (q. v.) which is likewise overcrowded with descriptive detail, that we are justified in attributing it to Henry Daw-
kins who engraved the Harbeson card, or to James Smither whose work is represented in the Randolph card of the Library Company of Philadelphia, heretofore mentioned.

In the directory of 1798 a Samuel Taylor is listed as a Clock and Watch-Maker, corner of Water and High Streets, who possibly was a son of the bookbinder and stationer, whose card we show, and was conducting business in his father’s shop.

JOHN McALLISTER’S two cards claim our attention on account of the story connected therewith; the original of which, in the handwriting of his son, was
given the Historical Society in March, 1869, by John McAllister, Jr., and is partly copied here.—

"A. The original Plate of this business card of

A

WHIPS and CANES,
of every Description, made and sold by
John McAllister,
N 18
Chambers Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

B

Spectacles, Hardware in general
also WHIPS and CANES, of
every Description, made and sold by
John McAllister,
N 18
Chambers Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

John McAllister was for No. 16 South 3rd. St, which, from 1790 to 1796 was his place of business and his residence. In 1796 he removed to the house No. 48
Chestnut St., which had been built by him 1794—and the plate was altered accordingly. The partnership of McAllister & Matthews was from 1800 to 1803, at No. 50 Chestnut St. which was rented by them—the upper rooms being used as their workshop. After the dissolution of this partnership in 1803, J. Mc. returned to No. 48. He then issued his old card, but with some alterations.

B—shows these alterations. The Pictures of a Whip and Cane near the top were obliterated, and the line *Spectacles, Hardware in general* was substituted.

There was also introduced on the sides of the card a *pocket compass* and the fronts of a pair of *spectacles.*

A is a photograph from the only card that can now be found of the plate as it was before the alterations in 1803. Of the original Plate No. 16 South 3rd. St., I have not now a single impression.

B. This is one of some impressions which have just been taken from the Plate.’’

J. Mc. Jr’’

In 1811 the writer of the above description was admitted to the partnership, the firm becoming John McAllister & Son, and the reputation of them as opticians is remembered by many of the readers of this article.

WILLIAM MATLACK, the watchmaker, has left
us a neat advertisement, which cannot be correctly dated, but which from its appearance and floral leafed border—so similar to the card of Joseph Anthony—we are justified to class in the eighteenth century. It shows his shop was at 33 North Third street, and in the 1797 directory we find him at 34 South Third, and in 1828 at No. 11 Strawberry Alley.

We first hear of CHARLES CAMPBELL, clock and watchmaker, in 1794 at 3 South Fourth Street and later

![Charles Campbell's advertisement]

CHARLES CAMPBELL,  
WATCH-MAKER,  

HAS removed from No. 55 South Front Street, Philadelphia, to Germantown, opposite the King of Prussia tavern; where he will thankfully receive and execute orders with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. He has constantly on hand a neat and large assortment of clocks and watches, chains, seals, keys, trinkets, &c.

August, 1799.

at 55 South Front Street. From the latter address he moved in August of 1799 to Germantown, opposite the King of Prussia Inn, which stood on Germantown Avenue above School House Lane. The old King of Prussia was demolished about 1912 to make room for more modern buildings, and the marble steps and door-sill, panelled and carved door-way, door with a charming fanlight and dormer window were bought by the writer and rebuilt into a country home in Bucks County, where they now remain.

This printed card of Charles Campbell is well exe-
cuted, and the scroll border shows careful workmanship; evidently the product of a local engraver. FREDERICK DREER'S engraved card can be definitely dated at not earlier than 1816. In 1809 his cabinet shop was at 167 Sassafras (now Race) Street, and two years later at 104 North Fifth Street, from which address he appears to have moved in 1815 to 152 South Fourth Street, where he is listed in the directories of that and subsequent years.

If the illustration of his stock is any criterion he must have produced excellent furniture, resembling the Hepplewhite and Sheraton styles, so popular during the first quarter of the last century. Note how his engraver (who unfortunately omitted to give his name) has emphasized the grain of the mahogany in the sideboard, clock and book-case here shown.
The price list of the Phœnix Nail Works, William P. Israel, proprietor, is a neat example of copper-plate engraving. The insignia of this old Philadelphia industrial establishment of the early nineteenth century is particularly well executed. This can be definitely placed as 1813–1819, as the directories of those years give William P. Israel, merchant, 8 Chestnut Street, and residence at 13 Pine Street. Note the engraver's name under the Phœnix. Gideon Fairman, who exe-
224 Old Business Cards of Philadelphia.

cuted this card, was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, June 26, 1774. He was of the firm of Hooker

and Fairman, makers of mathematical instruments of Newburyport, Massachusetts. From there he went to
Albany, N. Y., and in 1810 came to Philadelphia and formed the partnership of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., engravers. Nine years later he went to England, but soon returned to the Quaker City where he died in 1827. He is known to have engraved bank-notes and business cards, and was associated with Cephas G. Child in 1824.

The ornate card of H & W LAWRENCE is unique advertising, showing as it does in pleasing fashion, the variety of merchandise sold by this firm at 39 South Second street.

Do not the "Cotton and Worsted Fringes," "White & Chintz Bedlaces" and the "green Line and Tassels for Venetian Blinds" remind one of his great-grandmother's home? Perhaps some of Lawrence's Sewing silks and "Canvas Patterns, Needles & c. for the use of Schools" have come down to us in the shape of the samplers we of today preserve and cherish.

The directory of 1819 gives Henry Lawrence at 39 South Second Street, and for the next three years the firm of H. & W. Lawrence is listed at the same address; hence we can correctly date this card at 1820-1822.

The picturesque card of GEORGE H. MUNDAY'S Art room, shown facing page 215, is interesting, as it shows not only the costumes of 1828, but the marginal notes of Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer, in whose collection this card is found. He even tells us that "Miss Kelly's portrait" is being shown. The large patterned carpet on the floor; the marble mantel and oval iron grate in the fireplace; as well as the style of the table, all go to show the reader that Munday kept a first class ware-room at No. 64 Sth. 4th St., 3 Doors below Library Street, and that the engraver was particular in his detail.

William E. Tucker, who tooled this plate, was born in Philadelphia 1801 and died there in 1857. He was
a pupil of Francis Kearny and later studied in London. Some of his plates are marked "Engraved in London by W. E. Tucker." He is mentioned in the Philadelphia directories from 1823 to 1845, and is known to have engraved many portraits, bank-notes, and views. Among the latter will be found the Fair-
mount Waterworks; Bank of Pennsylvania; Bank of the United States; Pennsylvania Hospital and many others.

While not a business card, the printed certificate for the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, issued to Samuel Ashmead of Germantown is of historical interest. It is a neat specimen of printer's work from the shop of John Dunlap, that patriot of the War for Independence, who was an officer of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. Dunlap evidently possessed a limited supply of ornamental devices, as can be seen by the four styles of blocks that form the border of this historic card. You will see by the date of the certificate (1777) that it was issued about a month before the British army occupied Philadelphia.

The Card of the SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS, while of the early nineteenth century, is not only an excellent specimen of the engraver's art, but from its inscription, amusing in these times, when one's domestic life is so frequently disturbed by the un faithfulness of domestic employees.

The resemblance of this business announcement to a bank-note may well be understood as Charles Toppan & Co., whose name appears in the lower left, did much work of this character. Toppan was a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and arrived in Philadelphia in 1814 to become a pupil of Gideon Fairman. Most of his work was for business purposes and after several partnerships, he became in 1858-60 associated with the American Bank Note Company.

The portraits of William Penn, Benjamin Franklin and General Washington are—for their size—well executed.

The first printed report of the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, issued April 12, 1830, shows they commenced operations in December,
1829, and in three weeks secured eleven engagements and in the month of March, 1830, 73 employees had been placed. Only those with good recommendations were registered gratuitously. The office at the corner of Fifth and Minor Streets (below Market St.) was in charge of French Battell, Agent.

There are many other interesting and attractive business cards of early Philadelphia merchants and craftsmen, which have not been included here; but it has been thought best to limit this article to the earliest and most important ones in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Interesting specimens in the New York Historical Society, include the cards of our local silversmith, John B. Dumoutet, Jr., by James Akin (c. 1793); Jehosephat Polk, saddler and cap-maker, who took part in the Grand Federal Procession in 1788; T. Dobson's Publishing house in South 2nd. Street (c. 1800), E. Parker's Medical book Shop, 178 Market Street (c. 1817); and two charming cards of Ann P. Shallup's Circulating Library and Fancy-goods store at 90 South Third Street, engraved by Francis Shallup of the same address, who was Captain of the First Light Infantry regiment of Philadelphia.

It is to be hoped that after reading the above, those interested in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, may find among their old papers other such cards, and add to the Society's collection more interesting material.